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THE Knesset debate on the Arab refugee question ended in an uncommon alignment of forces: Herut, ON REFUGEES the pro-

posers of the debate on this subject, voted to-

gether with the coalition parties and the Liberals in support of the statement formulated by Ma-

pai, while Mapam and the Communists each had se-

parate statements of their own. Possibly with a view to achieving a maximum

degree of unity on this subject, the Mapai state- ment was uncompromising and strongly worded. It says only that it is not

now possible for the Arab refugees to return to Is- rael, and that the only proper solution for their future is that they should be settled in the Arab

countries. The Mapai statement was wordier, but comes to much the same in the end, for it says that outside the re-

turning of families the re- turning even of "limited and agreed numbers" should be discussed only as part of general, direct peace talks with the Arab states. But

for a general principle that there is no matter of our committing ourselves in advance in this matter, there is in fact nobody who would object to such a discussion once we have got as far as peace talks. The Communists merely repeat the Arab demand for "free choice" between the right to return and compensation.

Mrs. Meir, the Foreign Minister, restated Israel's position, using the formula which has been distilled from the thousands of de- bates and arguments on this question. It is not a matter of finding a solu- tion to the refugee prob- lem, for this is incapable of being "solved" in a vacuum, but of moving towards peace between the Arab states and Israel. The refugees have become an instrument in the Arab war against Israel, and will remain suspended in this manner until a peace treaty makes them dis-

Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

SOVIETS: RESOLUTIONS 'STILL-BORN'

UN C'ttee Calls For New Test-Ban Talks

UNITED NATIONS.—The main U.N. Political Committee yesterday approved a U.S.-British resolution calling for immediate resumption of East-West negotiations on a treaty to ban nuclear bomb testing. The vote in the 103-nation committee was 67-11, with 16 abstentions. The Soviet bloc, Mongolia and Cuba cast the negative votes.

But the proposed talks appeared doomed in advance, after the Soviet delegate, Mr. Semenov Tarapkin, said: "There will never be such negotiations." He insisted there was only one way to halt nuclear weapons testing and that was through an agreement on complete and general disarmament. The resolution, he said, was a "still-born document."

Western Draft
The approved draft was the Western answer to an Asian-African resolution, now awaiting final action by the General Assembly. This call for new voluntary moratorium on tests. The draft resolution was approved by the Political Committee last week by an overwhelming vote, but it has been brushed aside both by the Soviet Union and the Western powers.

The key difference between the U.S.-British resolution and the Asian-African plan is that the Western proposal provides for suspension of nuclear tests only under a treaty which calls for effective control and inspection. Shortly before the vote, Mr. Tarapkin told the Committee: "Everyone now understands that the U.S. pursues one goal—the U.S. goal is to tie the hands of the Soviet Union and to give a preponderance to the U.S. in the nuclear weapons field. The U.S. follows a policy directly opposed to disarmament. Their goal is not disarmament but nuclear preponderance."

The U.S. delegate, Mr. Arthur Dean, called Mr. Tarapkin's statements "completely fabricated." He expressed doubt that anything further could be accomplished by continuing debate and maneuver for a solution. He said he would speak in reply to the Soviet charges later. (AP, Reuters)

60 Missing As Tanker Bursts In Mid-Sea

TUNIS (AP).—The 7,120-ton Scottish tanker Kian Keith exploded and sank in the storm-tossed Mediterranean off the north Tunisian coast early yesterday, and only eight of her 68 European officers and Pakistani crewmen were believed to have survived.

There were reports that two of the survivors had died. "We have little hope for the others," said the Tunis Radio coordinating center. It said eight men were plucked alive from the heavy seas and that one rescue vessel radioed it hoisted aboard "two bodies, their clothes torn and faces battered."

Ships of four nations—British, French, Finnish and Italian—continued to battle the heavy seas in search of other possible survivors.

Several ships in the area reported finding debris from the Kian Keith, including a heavily damaged lifeboat. Five rescue vessels of the French naval base at Bizerta criss-crossed the choppy waters north of the islands of Malta where the explosion occurred. British warships sailed from Malta to join the search for possible survivors. The ship's owners reported the survivors included the Kian Keith skipper, Capt. Pitts Jackson.

The steamer carried 54 Pakistani ratings, 11 Britons and three South Africans. It is unofficially estimated that at least 300 small houses in these suburbs either collapsed or suffered cracks. Furniture and personal belongings were swept away by the floods and many dogs, cats and other pets were drowned.

A state of emergency has been declared. Prime Minister Golda Meir ordered immediate steps to help those struck by the floods and to restore communications. The Communiqué said that the Lebanese Government attached great importance to the economic situation of the 70,000 persons in the above categories and would "take the matter up at the highest Arab levels."

Lebanon Concerned At Egyptian Property Grab
An official Lebanese communiqué issued by Foreign Minister Philip Taki yesterday said that "the Lebanese Government viewed with great concern the recent expropriations by the Egyptian Government of the properties belonging to Lebanese citizens and Egyptianized Lebanese residing in Egypt."

Panic-Stricken Congo Soldiers Returned to Leopoldville By U.N.

LEOPOLDVILLE (AP).—More than 130 of Gen. Joseph Mobutu's soldiers who mutinied in the face of Katanga air attacks have been flown to Leopoldville under tight U.N. guard, the U.N. announced Monday.

The U.N. said they were pulled out of Luluabourg "in the interest of preserving law and order" in the Kasai provincial capital—a city still gripped by fear and unrest following a midnight rampage by Congolese troops last week.

European refugees arriving here from Luluabourg have told a gruesome story of rape, beatings and arrest on the night of Nov. 1-2 when some of Gen. Mobutu's troops went on a night-long rampage building up the general tension during Mobutu's short-lived attempt to invade separatist Katanga.

That night, according to the refugees, some 400 white people, including missionaries and businessmen, were rounded up into Luluabourg's Hotel Pax by frightened Congolese soldiers who charged they were going to the Katanga forces.

Boatmen and Raped
The refugees report at least 18 missionaries—mainly Belgian Catholics—were beaten. Luluabourg hospital reported 15 women who were raped, 3 of them seriously injured, including one eight-month pregnant woman who claimed to have been violated nine times.

As the refugees' stories have been known, the U.N. has refused to give any information from its field headquarters in Luluabourg, saying this is a matter of internal security for the Congo Government.

But a U.N. spokesman on Monday admitted the organization had flown back 132 Congolese soldiers who arrived last night, stripped of equipment and ammunition. Their three U.N. DC-4 transports tightly ringed by U.N. guards at Leopoldville Airport.

Mutined in Kasai
Reliable sources said the troops mutinied at the Kasai village of Luputa, where two-engine aircraft of the Katanga air force reportedly dropped bombs to disrupt the invasion buildup.

Premier Adoula's government announced on Saturday that Mobutu's invasion attempt had been turned back at the Katanga town of Kamiamba, following a heavy battle with the Katanga gendarmes. Some reports said Gen. Mobutu lost 200 men in the Kamiamba action. President Tshombe arrived back in Elisabethville on Monday via Paris and Brazzaville after a nine-day visit to Geneva for "health reasons."

Albanians Quit Peking Rally At Soviet Envoy's Attack

PEKING (Reuters).—Albanian diplomats walked out of a rally here yesterday when the Soviet Ambassador attacked their country's leadership. The speech was given the "silent treatment" by Chinese leaders present.

Marshal Chen Yi, the Foreign Minister and Mr. Tung Pao-chang, Chairman of the Republic, were among the leaders who failed to applaud the anti-Stalinist speech of Mr. S. V. Chervonenko, the Soviet Envoy. The meeting was held to celebrate the anniversary of the Russian October Revolution.

The Chinese speech was delivered by Wu Yu-chang, a little-known veteran member of the Communist Party Central Committee. Mr. Wu attacked imperialism and the U.S. and accused Yugoslavia of "trying to create dissension in the Communist camp" which, he said, comprises 12 countries, including Albania. He received particularly warm applause

from the audience of 2,000 who he called for the holding and strengthening "the unity of the 12 Socialist countries" and added that "Sino-Soviet unity is the cornerstone of the unity of the Socialist camp."

The New China News Agency reported that Mr. Mao Tse-tung, Mr. Chou En-lai and the Chinese head of state, Mr. Liu Shao-chi, had sent a telegram of "warm and fraternal greetings" to Soviet leaders on the occasion of the anniversary.

The telegram said there was "a kinsman-like, deep friendship between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union."

Chinese newspapers published side by side articles on today's celebrations of the Soviet October Revolution and next Wednesday's 20th anniversary of the Albanian Communist Party.

Even 2000 years ago
the pomegranate was considered the finest fruit, and the "Shekel" proves it

T N U V A POMEGRANATES
rich in vitamins and minerals
for eating and drinking

No Return of Refugees, Knesset Votes, 68-7

Meir: Resettlement Only Solution
Mapam, Maki Oppose Motion

By ARYEH RUBINSTEIN, Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

The Knesset last night adopted a resolution declaring that the Arab refugees should not be returned to Israel territory. The vote was 68 to 7, with only Mapam and the Communists opposing the resolution. All other parties voted for it.

The text of the resolution was as follows: "The Knesset takes note of the Government's position on the Arab refugee question, as expressed in the statement of the Prime Minister on October 11, 1961 and in the speech of the Foreign Minister in the Knesset on November 4, 1961, and which will serve as a basis and a guide for the Israel delegation at the U.N."

The Knesset resolves that the Arab refugees should not be returned to Israel territory, and that the sole solution to the problem is their resettlement in the Arab countries. A Mapam spokesman stated that Israel is prepared as part of a peace settlement to take back a certain agreed number of refugees, but that only a small proportion of the refugees would opt for returning to Israel. But the Arab leaders would see to it that the choice was not a free one. Mr. Raphael rejected the formula, "not one single refugee under the Government's liberal policy thousands of refugees had been permitted to return under the 'reunion of families' scheme."

Danger to Security
In the debate, there was near unanimity on the view that the repatriation of a substantial number of Arab refugees would endanger the country's security, and that the Government should therefore not agree to this matter from any quarter. The debate was opened by Dr. Aryeh Altman (Herut), who supported the statement on refugees made by the Prime Minister in the Knesset three weeks ago. That statement had been strong, but late. The same statement a year ago would have put a stop to the pressure exerted on us to make concessions. Gestures were of no use here, what was needed was an of-

fer in 1949 to take back up to 100,000 refugees had been given a free choice of returning to Israel. It is too valuable a weapon for them to turn down a proposal by the Government for the establishment of a fund for the development of the Arab states; they were afraid it was the lack of peace that was the problem, not the refugees. Mrs. Meir said that Israel's offer in 1949 to take back up to 100,000 refugees had been given a free choice of returning to Israel. It is too valuable a weapon for them to turn down a proposal by the Government for the establishment of a fund for the development of the Arab states; they were afraid it was the lack of peace that was the problem, not the refugees.

Leningrad Jewish Leader Given 12 Years in Secret Trial

NEW YORK.—A prominent leader of Leningrad's Jewish community, Mr. Gedalia Rubinovich Pechersky, was last month jailed for 12 years for allegedly conspiring with "foreign agents" and for other "treasonous" activities. The "New York Herald Tribune" reported yesterday from Washington.

The front-page dispatch, by Rowland Evans Jr., who said his information was obtained on good authority, added that Mr. Pechersky was arrested last June, along with two other Leningrad Jews, believed to be named Dykman and Kaganov. Mr. Pechersky was described in the dispatch as the former lay chairman of the Leningrad Jewish community and for many years an "outspoken advocate of Jewish religious revival."

The "secret trial," Evans wrote, "was held at Leningrad on or about October 9 and lasted four days. As far as could be learned from a recent tour of Russia by this reporter, no word of the trial appeared in the Soviet press."

Evans said it could not be established whether Pechersky was "an isolated victim of special circumstances, or whether the action against him may be part of a new campaign against Russia's Jews."

But he added that "the history of Soviet discrimination against Russia's Jews offers evidence to support the view that the Pechersky trial could be a harbinger of a new anti-Jewish campaign."

Pechersky had been appointed to the leadership of the Jewish religious community of Leningrad in 1953 immediately after the death of dictator Josef Stalin.

However, according to the Evans, Mr. Pechersky's "stubborn and public battle for Jewish rights apparently forced his demotion in 1956 to the post of Deputy Chairman."

In 1957, the correspondent continued, Mr. Pechersky was "demoted still further, being stripped of his deputy chairmanship, but he continued his public pressure for reform." Mr. Evans reported that Pechersky "was prominent figure not only in Leningrad Jews but also in important foreign visitors who toured the synagogue which for years has served as a showplace for tourists." (Reuters, AP)

Egypt Distributes Land to Fellahin
CAIRO (Reuters).—The Egyptian Government has decided to distribute 170,000 feddans (about 170,000 acres) of land among 60,000 families, "turning landless peasants into landowners." It was announced here yesterday.

The cabinet on Sunday night agreed to review possible measures to reduce the cost of living and decisions are likely to be announced this week. One possible reason for the break with tradition was the closeness of the anniversary to the recent Communist Party Congress here, where, presumably the Soviet leaders said all they wished to say for the time being.

AFTER MIDNIGHT
At least seven people were reported killed and many injured when police and troops opened fire on student demonstrators in Casablanca, Morocco, yesterday.

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Bar Mitzvah Year for Hanukkah Toy Fund

Gifts on the Way - Only 21 Working Days

By Moshe Kohn

THE past year has seen a Bar Mitzvah year in Israel, and the annual Hanukkah Toy Fund of The Jerusalem Post marks its 13th birthday also. This year the campaign is limited to 21 working days. Gifts must be packed and ready for the Police to start delivering on Wednesday, November 29. The first candle will be lit on Saturday night, December 2.

As usual, the Toy Fund will direct its gifts to kindergartens in border and new-immigrant villages that are not yet firmly established, and to Government institutions. The Ministries of Social Welfare and Education will again draw up the lists of the places most in need of equipment.

The Fund hopes that boys and girls who reach Bar Mitzvah and Bat Mitzvah this year, or who will be doing so shortly will wish to mark the occasion, and that their families and friends will help them to do so by participating in the Fund.

As usual with Bar Mitzvah celebrations, by the time the celebrant is beginning to draw himself up for the effort and by the time the occasion is to be officially announced, there is a list of friends waiting to participate in the event.

Thus our old friend at K.L.M. will open the campaign today with their annual

party of 60 children at Lydda Airport. Mrs. Eleanor B. Reid, of San Francisco, has already informed us of the arrangements she has made to send a beautiful collection of more than 100 dolls, variously equipped with layettes, outfits, cradles, etc. Her effort this year is in loving memory of her grandparents, Oscar and Fanny Schapery.

Two other old friends, the Herbert Bernsteins of Cincinnati, have sent along an advance cheque for \$10 with a letter declaring that "another year seems to have run around my calendar tells me it is time to send you another cheque."

A. A. Kalish, of Tucson, has sent along \$5, and Mrs. Walper, of Redwood City, has sent "my usual donation" of \$10.

The Israel Editors' Committee has "subscribed" to the extent of IL100.

Mrs. Eva Bondi, of Rehovot, and Mr. K. N. Meyer, of Givatayim, have sent in IL10 and IL15 respectively. They originally sent in the money to start a fund to aid the victim of a fire which had been reported in The Post. When it was learned that the people involved were not in need of assistance, Mrs. Bondi and Mr. Meyer graciously agreed to assign their gifts to the Toy Fund.

The Association of Americans and Canadians, the



Children racing to meet the Police tender as it pulls into a lonely border village. Sometimes though the children stare in wide-eyed wonder at policemen unloading their load of toys. The full-scale delivery operation organized by the Police, with relay jeeps operating from several points, gets these treasure houses all around the borders of the country in time for the Hanukkah parties. Border Police, who have themselves adopted some of the loneliest places, also take an active part in the distribution.

CIDER PRI-O



APPLE JUICE the Swiss Way!

Pure liquid natural fruit without any additives.

Each bottle contains the undiluted fresh juice of eight sun-ripened delicious apples.

Made by Swiss experts using the world-famous Swiss method.

This method preserves the inimitable aroma of the fruit and its natural abundance of Vitamins A, B, and C.

The specially tinted bottle protects the juice against light and sun and guarantees unlimited keeping-qualities and freshness.

CIDER PRI-O is gently sparkling.

CIDER PRI-O is available in Hotels, Restaurants, Supermarkets and better shops.

CIDER PRI-O IN A CLASS OF ITS OWN!

Produced by Naoh Mandelbaum - Sole Distributor: Tabou Ltd.

Housewife Sculptress

A RAMAT GAN housewife, Mrs. Leah Michelson, has presented Prime Minister Ben-Gurion on his 75th birthday with a bust of himself which she has sculpted from a 120-kilo block of basalt. Seventy centimetres tall, the bust is a lifelike representation of the Premier, complete with sparse, bushy hair and his huge head "which gave me particular trouble," says Mrs. Michelson.

Although she has studied with Privet, Elloul and Feigin, Mrs. Michelson is essentially an amateur who enjoys decorating her house with engravings, drawings and sculptures made by herself. Born in Lodz, Poland, she early gave proof of her talent but preferred to come to this country, where she arrived at the age of 16 just before the Second World War. With Aliyah Hanan in Ben Shimon she gave up all thought of a professional art but continued to dabble in it, but now she encourages the artistic tendencies of her three daughters, the oldest of whom is in the Army.



Mrs. Michelson's B.G.

Slender, petite Mrs. Michelson first thought of doing a bust of the Premier when she watched him seeing the President off in Haifa Port in the summer of 1960. She drew much information about Mr. Ben-Gurion from her husband's family, who originate from the same town as he, Plousk.

Mr. Ben-Gurion has promised to visit Ramat Gan in the near future to have a look at his likeness.

YA'ACOV GALILI

Heat on the Body and Mind

CRITICAL VIEW AND REPLY

THE recent article on research of the Technion Climate Team on the climatic effects on the human body and mind is probably much more important than the layman realizes one of our readers, Mr. Uri Remak has written to say:

As one who has been close to this subject, on and off, for a long time, he poses the following comment on the article which appeared on Sept. 1:

1) The index of comfort which was introduced abroad more than a decade ago has from the very beginning incorporated air movement factors. It is therefore ridiculous to supply an Israel "interim" factor without taking into account the various movement factors. In fact, it is like boiling water, adding sugar and milk, and calling the concoction tea. It is absurd. I am of course aware that local deviations, houses, hilllocks, etc. are prone to upset the index but then the same is true of temperature idiosyncrasies due to radiation.

2) The effect of "light" has been wholly ignored.

3) The results of the tests regarding mental (emotional) strains are, to say the least, amazing. I am not certain that 30-minute effort and 30-minute rest programmes are at all realistic. I am convinced that if the stress period were largely increased, the strain results would be reversed, viz. the intelligent would suffer more than the low I.Q.s. Surely, it is a well-established fact that the intelligent are more sensitive (not impulsive) than the simple.

As to the relation between intelligence and emotional stability, it was found in psychological experiments carried out, among others, by Dr. Rim of the Technion, that there is no relationship (direct or inverse) between them. But it is possible that the behaviour of emotionally unstable people under intellectual stress depends upon their intelligence. The very intelligent people may stand intellectual stress without great emotional interference whereas for emotionally unstable people with low intelligence, the same task evokes excessive nervousness.

The choice of experimental subjects in a given experiment depends upon its particular purpose. In the present case the purpose was not to evaluate the average amplitude of the responses of the population (which requires much greater number of experimental subjects, and of different health conditions) but to evaluate the relative effect of various factors upon subjects of particular age and health, and the choice of the subjects has been made accordingly.

In case Mr. Remak, or any other of your readers, would like to have more detailed explanations about this study, he is cordially invited to contact me personally.

Research carried out in recent years in the U.S., England and Israel now makes possible a much more comprehensive understanding of the mechanisms by which the various thermal factors affect the human body and performance, and more refined methods of research make possible better evaluation of the quantitative effects of each factor and their inter-dependence. Therefore, new basic studies about the responses of man to each of those factors, have been started recently in the U.S. (by the same laboratory which developed the Effective Temperature Index) and in Israel.

The reason for the publication of the partial index, which takes into account only the effect of air temperature and humidity, is that one of the most frequent uses of the thermal indices is in the field of air-conditioning of offices and residences, where only those factors have to be taken into account.

Experimental studies about the effect of air motion and rate of work are now in progress at the Department of Industrial Climate at the Building Research Station. They will be used as a basis for the extension of the new index, which is aimed to cover all the factors which affect the thermal responses of man.

"Light" is not considered usually as a thermal factor, but if Mr. Remak meant thermal radiation when he commented on the "light" factor, then this factor is included in the new index.

With regard to Mr. Remak's remark about the results of the tests concerning mental

strain, it was emphasized that the results apply only to conditions similar to those of the test conditions, i.e. short and intense stress and moderate exposure time (3½ hours) with high incentives, or motivation, for performance. Additional experiments will be carried out under more prolonged exposures and work time with and without incentives.

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Home at Lunch on BBC

By DILYS ROWE

LONDON (OPNS). WHEN the BBC decided to change the times of its television programmes for women from 2 to 1.30 p.m., the decision seemed a simple one, purely a matter of timing. After three weeks of new programmes at new times, that half-hour has become a controversial one indeed.

It is true that the decision was never quite as simple as it appeared to be. At 1.30 most women are thinking they had better get the washing-up done. The BBC was prepared for that, and suggested that habits should be changed: relax three-quarters of an hour through lunch instead of after it, and let the dishes wait. Some small gifts—drawing paper, by courtesy of the American-Israel Paper Mills. Both the children and the kindergartners are delighted with this gift.

The Toy Fund already had ordered 1,000 dolls from Ma'as—the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Municipality-run workshop for the aged. The firm of Grunder and Feiner has contributed two sacks of scrap materials which will go into the making of these dolls.

First Toy Fund List

The first Toy Fund list of donors includes:

IL155—collected at the Haifa Industrial Toy Exhibition last month.

IL100—Israel Editors' Committee.

\$10—Mr. and Mrs. Herbert B. Bernstein, Cincinnati, Ohio.

\$10—Mr. Walper, Redwood City, California.

IL15—K. N. Meyer, Givatayim.

IL10—Eva Bondi, Rehovot.

\$5—A.A. Kalish, Tucson, Arizona.

Soup Is Good at This Season

By Molly Bar-David

WHEN the rains come, it's time to put the soup pot on, for no other food so heartens the heart and comforts the stomach.

Most people think that soup is nothing at all to make, and yet the measure of a great chef is the extent of his soup vocabulary. It is, however, one of the easiest dishes to create on your own, with unlimited scope in blending flavours. Soups should be simmered, and a soup boiled is a soup spoiled, according to tradition.

Soups come in families: there are the cold soups of the vegetable, fruit or wine types and then the hot soups which are of the light stimulating variety (broths), the pulse soups (beans, peas, lentils, etc.), the vegetable soups (French onion, potato, tomato, etc.), the stew soups (pot au feu, gumbo, etc.), the cream soups (either pureed vegetables for bulk, or with a sauce to thicken), and from there on the hundreds of other soups, like the chowders and lemon soups and the soups thickened with egg or flavoured with cheese, that make soup the most interesting dish on a menu.

Here are some that I like most in this weather. Incidentally, don't forget to add chicken soup powder or cube to any soup you make (no matter how rich it is) because the monosodium glutamate in it will bring out the natural flavours of anything you've put into the pot.

One firm has now also put out a powdered seasoning for table use which you can just sprinkle into your soup to make it better than ever.

Czech Sauerkraut Soup

5 cups water, 1 tin sauerkraut, 500 grams potatoes, 2 bottles sour cream, 1 tbsp. butter, 1 tbsp. flour, 1 egg yolk, salt, caraway seeds, vinegar.

Peel and dice potatoes and boil with sauerkraut and a few caraway seeds in water with a little salt. Then whisk the flour with the sour cream, add to the soup and allow to come to a boil. Before serving add a fresh yolk, well beaten, and a knob of butter. Add vinegar to taste.

Oatmeal Soup

5 cups stock or water with soup powder or cube, 4 tbsps. oatmeal, 3 tbsps. root vegetables, 3 tbsps. grated yellow cheese, salt, pinch of mace or nutmeg, 1 cup milk (optional).

Clean vegetables and cut

like "Home at 1.30" and "Perspective," and changing the times to one when men might be viewing the BBC hoped to dare more. Apart from odd items about hats and furniture, the women have had some pretty daring stuff so far on twins, marriage, fogging, hanging, and teachers' pay. A series featuring women famous for eccentricity in dress has brought to the lunch-time screen such figures as Dame Edith Sitwell in her famous hats and draperies.

Women constitute well over 90 per cent of the audience, and if the Chief Constable of Wolverhampton hadn't happened to call at his home one day at lunch-time the programmes would have taken their course unnoticed. But the Chief Constable has now announced that the BBC is putting out film in the guise of learning. This turned out to refer to an excerpt in the women's programme "Perspective on Marriage."

Household Hints

For Baby's playpen make a soft pad out of an old blanket folded in size and shape with an open-ended slip made from pieces of old sheets. Sew the sheet together on three sides to form an envelope so the folded blanket can be slipped in and out again easily when the cover needs washing, then sew tapes to all four corners and half-way down each of the longer sides. The tapes are fastened to the

bars of the play pen so that the pad will not slip when Baby starts crawling. (If you have seen babies trying to crawl forward to reach a rattle while the "ground" is a sheet or blanket, it slips away under their knees, you will understand how frustrating that must be.)

When Baby drools on the cover of the pad, wetting it and soiling it slightly, just turn the pad around to the other side. After that, you still have two more clean sides by turning the cover inside out before you need to wash it.

Worn sheets are very useful when you have a baby in the house. Large pieces are cut out and hemmed to make cot-sheets; smaller ones make pram sheets and the remaining scraps can be placed under a new-born baby's nappies to keep the bigger sheet cleaner longer (this will not work with an older baby who soon kicks the smaller sheet out of position). Also use small face and hand towels, as bibs, to wipe food scraps from hands, face, clothes and mother. If your baby passes its motions at the same regular hour every day, you can place a piece of scrap cloth inside the nappy just before that time to catch it, and throw away after, to save toil.

URSULA MAYER

חלב מקור הבריאות



A nice Surprise for Children

Collect the wrappers of Syntabon, the "soapless soap" for dishwashing, laundering and general cleaning, and send them to "SYNTABON DISTRIBUTORS" 28 Rehov Yagud Hachai, Tel Aviv. For each 6 wrappers (from the single or double piece) you will get, by mail, a charming, multi-coloured handkerchief with pictures from the "Puss in Boots" story for your child.

SYNTABON

Kaoker. Made by Noca Ltd.



חוק הביטוח הלאומי

Special
Feature

Presented by the Public Relations Department of
Hamossad Le-Bituah Leumi (National Insurance Institute)

Hamossad Lebituah Leumi— A State Institution

Hamossad Lebituah Leumi, the National Insurance Institute, is not a Ministry but a public institution established for the purpose of carrying out the National Insurance Law and its regulations. It differs from a government department in that it has different sources of authority: its funds are not accounted for in the State Budget; its operational set-up, and in that the authority of the institutions it is responsible to, is fixed by law. The Institute is an independent legal entity which is entitled to make contracts and file law suits, and whose employees are not civil servants.

The Institute's affairs are supervised by a public council of 42 members representing the Histadrut, the Manufacturers' Association, organizations of self-employed persons, women's organizations, the free professions, and representatives of government departments, some of them connected with the Institute's areas of operation. The Labour Minister is Chairman of the Council. The Council is a sort of National Insurance Parliament. All proposals for ordinances, amendments to the National Insurance Law, the Institute's budget and financial matters, and matters pertaining to the Institute, are first considered by the Council, and only then does the Labour Minister decide. The Minister is responsible to the Knesset and the Government in all matters pertaining to the Institute.

A five-member Directorate is in charge of the Institute's day-to-day work. The Institute's Director-General is Chairman of the Directorate. National Insurance is one of the fruits of Israel's sovereignty. Just a few months after the establishment of the State, the Government's Social Insurance Committee, headed by

New Cost-of-Living Allowance Added To Old Age Pensions & Survivors' Allowance

As from July 1, 1961, these payments will be made on the basis of recent changes in the C-o-L index (up to 2.54 points) as follows:

• Single persons (full pension)	IL 43.02 monthly
• Married	IL 41.53 "
• Married with 1 child	IL 41.74 "
• Married with 2 children	IL 41.95 "

Additional payments on account of the months July and August will be added to the September pensions, which will be paid as from September 28, 1961. On this date, pensioners will receive their pensions with the additions for July and August.

Pension rates for September are as follows: —

• Single persons (full pension)	IL 46.64
• Married persons	IL 45.97
• Married with 1 child	IL 46.64
• Married with 2 children	IL 47.03

What Will I Pay?—What Will I Get?

★ On reaching the age of 65, an insured person who has retired from work is entitled to the old age pension. If he continues to work, he is entitled to the pension on the day of retirement, and no later than his 70th birthday. If he retires later, his pension is increased by 25 per cent. An insured woman is entitled to the pension five years earlier.

★ If the insured person is married, he receives an additional 50 per cent for his wife. If he has children or grandchildren whom he supports, he is entitled to special increases.

★ A special bonus is paid to persons insured for more than 10 years before qualifying for the pension.

★ In the case of death of an insured at any age, the widow is entitled to a monthly survivors' allowance until she remarries.

How does the amount of the pension compare with the amount of the contributions paid to the Scheme by the insured? Before answering, we must remember that wages vary, and that contributions vary according to the wages and according to the time a person becomes insured. Of course, the National Insurance Institute calculates the income and expenses of the insured according to a national average and not for each individual case. People are mistaken to think that the Institute makes a profit. If the insured person dies before receiving his old age pension, the insurance includes also survivors' allowances, which are paid to his widow. And it is well known that the life expectancy of women is greater than that of men.

The contribution to the Scheme for the old age pension is 8.7 per cent of the total annual income up to a maximum of IL 5,040. Very few people know that the pension adds 10 per cent to this sum from the State Budget. The question that should interest all insured persons is: —

Are the sums that I pay higher or lower than the sums that I shall receive?

The Institute cannot give an individual answer to this question. The Institute is no pro-

phet and cannot know who will live long or how long. The only possible answer to this question is based on calculations for the entire insured population. We shall try to give such an answer in the form of a national average, based on the Institute's statistical tables.

According to these tables, a 20-year-old person earning IL 3,000 annually until he retires at the age of 65 pays 3.7 per cent of his wages (IL 111.11 annually) to the Institute for the old age pension and survivors' allowance. The actual value of all future payments from the day of entry into the scheme is IL 2,500. In other words, the present value of the pension is IL 1,140.

At the age of 30, the pension according to the above calculation is IL 2,765. If the income of the insured is IL 2,500 annually, the contributions will have amounted to IL 1,577. If income is IL 5,040, contributions will have totaled IL 3,180.

At 40, the pension is for all cases IL 3,656.

Amount of contributions: Income — IL 2,500 — IL 1,577 Income — IL 5,040 — IL 3,180 At 50, the pension is IL 4,715. Amount of contributions: Income — IL 2,500 — IL 1,577 Income — IL 5,040 — IL 3,180

From these comparisons, it will be seen that only a person beginning to pay at the age of 20 and whose income is at least IL 3,000 will pay a little more than he will receive according to the calculations of the Institute. For the majority of the population — pay less than they will be entitled to according to the calculations of actuarial interest.

For our convenience, we hereby suggest that you take your money at a time when the queue has become shorter, that is, after the 25th of the month; the money is kept for you at the bank for a full month.

Respectfully,
Hamossad Le-Bituah
Leumi

Shimshon Was A Swell Guy, But...

At the Merali film studios a short film is in the final stages of production. Its subject is one of the problems that causes the Institute a great deal of worry: the professional rehabilitation of the injured and their re-entry into work after a work accident.

The problem which cannot be fully covered in a film of 12 minutes is a true case which occurred not long ago. Shimshon, a staveholder at the port is a good worker, happy and proud at his work and at home — a good guy. He is injured in an accident at work and remains disabled. He returns to work with his former employer and is employed at a new job, which is not suited to his personality. As a result, he comes to hate his work, his comrades — who return his attitude — his employers and his family. He turns into a bundle of problems and becomes a menace to society. The rehabilitation officer persuades him to go and learn a new trade. Out of mingled hope and despair, Shimshon works hard and long, and acquires a new trade. Gradually he regains his self-respect until at the end of the training period, he

Individual Question Column

Insurance Premiums for a Self-Employed Person

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When this assessment arrives, the sum of the advances already paid by the insured person and the sum he has to pay are compared, and the insured person receives a final account on the amount due to him or to the Institute. If the Institute has in the same year paid more than the insured person (such as for Army Reserve service, accident benefits, or maternity benefits), the insured is then entitled to additional benefits if the final assessment is higher than the provisional one was.

A Student Doing Seasonal Work
A student who has an income during the school year must himself pay a minimum National Insurance contribution of IL 15.48 annually. When he works, his employer must pay the contribution for him and may deduct 1.7 per cent of his wages for this purpose. For the months during which he is not working, he must pay no premiums himself.

What is the Sum of Accident Insurance?
In order to determine the amount of accident insurance due to an injured salaried worker, the Institute must know his income during the three months preceding the day of his injury. On the claim form, the employer must list the total wages received by the injured worker during that period. The daily average is reached by dividing the three-month salary by 90 (90 days). The accident insurance paid for each day's disability unemployment is 75 per cent of the average daily salary. A special calculation is made, however, if the injured person was out for the entire three-month period.

Registration at a Branch of the Institute
If you can prove that you have at one time or another submitted an account of your income or paid insurance contributions as a non-salaried worker, you will be considered as registered as a non-salaried insured person, even if you have not registered separately. In certain cases, your own initiative is needed to guarantee your registration and thereby your pension rights.

When you change your status for the first time and become self-employed, you must switch from self-employed to salaried status, or if you are at one and the same time both salaried and self-employed, you must inform

the Institute. If you again switch from independent to salaried status, you must immediately inform the local branch of the Institute to protect your rights in case of accident. Also, if for any reason you cease to be self-employed but do not become a salaried worker, you must inform the Institute so that the size of your contributions may be reduced accordingly.

Insurance for Housewives
A married woman below the age of 55 can enter the National Insurance Scheme under the following conditions: If she has been a salaried or self-employed worker

and applies no later than six months after stopping work; if she applied no later than six months after marrying, after being demobilized from the Defence Forces, after arriving in the country as a new immigrant (within two years of arrival) if her husband is also not insured; or no later than 18 months after becoming separated from her husband if she has been separated for at least 12 months.

A Working Woman Over 55 Wishing to Stop Working
A new regulation permits a married woman or a new immigrant to enter the National Insurance Scheme by applying as was under 55 and working and had passed her 50th birthday when she stopped working, and if she applies no later than six months after stopping work.

What is the Qualifying Period
The qualifying period is an uninterrupted period of insurance which entitles the insured to receive benefits from the Scheme. This period varies with the different types of insurance.

Old-age pensions are granted only after five consecutive years of insurance. In the case of widows and dependency benefits, the deceased must have been insured for at least one year before death.

In order to receive the full maternity benefit for the full period of 12 weeks, the woman must have paid contributions as a salaried or self-employed worker for at least 10 of the months before the first day on which she is entitled to the benefit. In the case of the partial maternity benefit, the qualifying period is 10 months.

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nation of employment because of birth is divided by 13 (13 weeks), the weekly payment being 75 per cent of the weekly earnings, subject to a maximum of IL 100. Accidents, etc., are taken into account in a special calculation.

A self-employed woman receives 75 per cent of the income on which she pays insurance contributions.

In addition to the maternity grant, all new mothers are entitled to a IL 17 grant part of which is paid directly to the hospital to cover hospitalization. Most hospitals give the grant in the form of a parcel of baby clothes, etc., if the mother so chooses.

Who Pays During Non-Paid Holidays?
Workers on unpaid leave must themselves pay the insurance contributions after two months. The employer must pay the contributions during the first two months, and has the right to deduct the payments from any money which may be due to the worker.

Unemployed persons are exempt from paying the contributions for two months in the fiscal year. Their contributions will be reduced to a minimum upon presentation of written proof of unemployment from the Employment Exchange. Any person unemployed for more than six months must register with the Institute.

Medical Care for the Self-Employed Worker in Case of Accident
For first aid, the injured person may apply to any public health institution (any sick fund) or to a private doctor. He will not have to pay for treatment if he proves he is insured under the National Insurance Scheme by showing his N.I.S. voucher. For continued treatment he must apply to the local N.I.S. branch and fill out a form as to the circumstances of the accident. Once entitlement is established, the injured person receives a certificate of entitlement, attesting that he is entitled to treatment from a public health institution and to receive drugs also from private pharmacies.

Retirement
All insured persons are entitled to old age pension even if they continue to work after the age of 70 (males) or 65 (females). Retired persons are entitled to the pension on reaching 65 (males) or 60 (females). The Institute considers persons as retired if they work only occasionally, or if they work such a small part of the time that their work can no longer be considered "employment." A person who works less than four hours a day and is not insured under the N.I.S. (without dependents) or IL 105 (with dependents) is considered as retired.

Absence Abroad
Israel employers of Israelis working for them abroad must pay the contributions for them. If the employer is not Israeli or the employee is not working for him while abroad, the employee is considered self-employed and he or his representative must pay the contribution in accordance with his declaration or an assessment.

Workers Over the Age of Insurance
A worker who because of his age has not been included in the N.I.S. for old age pension and survivors' allowances is only insured under the workers' accident compensation scheme. In such a case, the employer has to pay the full contribution. Any amount the employer may have deducted from wages for the contribution must be returned in full to the employee. A self-employed person who made these payments by mistake will be given a refund by the Institute.

Does a Widow Receiving Survivors' Benefits Have to Be Insured?
A working widow who is receiving survivors' benefits must pay the insurance contribution. If she is a salaried worker, her employer must pay the premium, and he is entitled to deduct 1.7 per cent from her wage. If she is self-employed, she must make the payments herself.

An unemployed widow may join the N.I.S. within six months of her husband's death. In such cases, it is compulsory insurance, requiring at the local branch of the Institute if insurance is to her advantage.

If Your Fourth Child Is Born
On the birth of your fourth child, while all the three others are still under the age of 14, you are entitled to a monthly allowance for the fourth child. Any child between the ages of 14 and 18 who is physically handicapped as to be unable to support himself will be considered as "under 14" for the purpose of this allowance. Applicants must bring their identity cards with all their children registered in them.

Receipt of an Old Age Pension and Survivors' Allowance
Persons receiving an old age pension or a survivors' allowance who for any reason cannot come to the post office to collect the payment, may give a power of attorney to a member of their family or to a friend, who will be permitted to collect for them. Persons coming to collect for others must present, in addition to the power of attorney, the recipient's identity card and their own identity cards. Power of attorney forms can be obtained at any post office.

MARGINAL COMMENT ARABISM RIGHT OR LEFT

By Nissim Rejwan

IN so far as they have a bearing on President Abdul Nasser's future policies and designs, last week's economic and social legislative measures by the Cairo authorities, which followed hard on the heels of another round of arrests and sequestrations, can be explained in one or two rather opposed ways. On the one hand, they can be considered as further proof that the present regime in Cairo has had enough of "the Arabs," having devoted the best years of its life to the cause of Arabism and having allegedly suffered the Syrians to "impose" on Egypt a union that the Egyptians kept saying was not viable, the regime had also to suffer the ultimate indignity of being unceremoniously shown the door and kicked out of that unruly country. Was not that enough to exercise the patience of even such a wise and tolerant leader as Abdul Nasser? Rather than wasting three quarters of his time on the endless difficulties of taming the Syrians — exponents of this theory point out — Nasser has now decided to devote all his time and energy to Egypt and be what may.

ON the other hand, however, these measures can be seen as aiming at a rather different goal — namely the preparation of the ground for a more solid and better-founded drive toward the ideal of a Pan-Arab union led by Cairo. The Egypt-Syria merger, exponents of this proposition would point out, has failed because it had no real basis in reality. "Let me point out," wrote "Al-Ahram," Editor Muhammad Hasein Haikal early after the collapse of the U.A.R., "that there existed in fact no real and positive ties between the Arab peoples in Egypt and Syria to establish the union — except for one thing, namely Jamal Abdul Nasser and his personality and popularity."

This, Haikal implied, is no sufficient basis for uniting the Arab Nation. The "hero personality," he went on, "can be a driving force, a force capable of preparing the real foundations of union. But it can never become the sole foundation of union and its whole content... I had often had forebodings of the danger that the 1958 experiment in union would inevitably face as a result of its relying exclusively on the hero personality..." ("Al-Ahram," October 6, 1961).

PAN-ARAB union, then, has to have a content other than just the personality of the hero-leader. It is a measure of Haikal's great influence on policy-making in Cairo today that he should have "envisaged" it all in advance, for it was a full 10 days before Nasser issued his Socialist Manifesto that he wrote in the same article: "Yet in this decisive moment in the history of the Arab Nation, and after what has happened in Damascus, I feel in my heart of hearts an unlimited gratitude... The setback has occurred while the hero

personality still stands erect in its full force and capacity, (while) it still has the ability to rectify the error... and to create a real movement toward union, a movement built on a strong and solid foundation that does not rely on an individual and is not tied to the personality of the hero... but one that is based on the drive of the masses toward their political, social and economic aspirations..."

THERE is no talk of discarding the sublime goal of Pan-Arab union — neither in Haikal's article nor in the programmatic address delivered by Abdul Nasser 10 days after. Far from being fed up with "the Arabs," in fact, Cairo's present drive seems to aim at giving Arab nationalism the ideological and political content whose absence has always been lamented and rather acutely felt — to furnish it with something more solid than a hero's personality and less negative than the old outcry against imperialism and foreign military pacts and bases.

This view is strengthened by Cairo's subsequent behaviour on the practical level and by the tenor of its present propaganda to the Arab countries: the attacks on Syria's "reactionary secessionists" and incitement against "the descendant of treason" King Hussein have now been extended to King Saud of Saudi Arabia and, to a lesser degree, General Kassem of Iraq. The discovery of a new secret broadcasting Arab station calling on the Arab peoples to rise against their reactionary regimes leaves little doubt as to Cairo's continued Pan-Arab preoccupations.

WILL the dream of Pan-Arab union have more and solid chances of realization now that a Socialist ideology is being superimposed on it? It is extremely doubtful. For one thing, the experiment poses considerable difficulties on the theoretical level. Arab society, in Egypt no less than in any other Arab country, is still based on Islam and its teachings and precepts, and any attempt to impose on it a world-view that is essentially foreign to this faith is bound to fail.

